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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 25TH, 1908.

The committee on subsidiary coinage began their labours with the assistance of an obviously able minute by His Excellency the Governor. Sir Frederick Lugard pointed out that they were not only to advise the Government as to remedial measures, but also to weed out the many impracticable proposals which had been piled up during the public discussion of the subject. It does happen that there are as many people willing to show how to adjust the subsidiary coinage difficulties as there are people ready to advise how to cure a cold in the head, and each recommendation, in the mind of its maker, is the correct and best. Very clearly His Excellency summed up the more salient of these. The attention of the Committee was drawn to the question whether the withdrawal of the excess Hongkong subsidiary would or would not injure trade while benefiting revenue; whether a Government guarantee of the face value of its own issue would or would not make its subsidiary out the dollar as sole currency; and whether such a pledge could be given seeing that there are insufficient funds to back it; whether there is morally such an obligation on the Government seeing that it imported and issued these coins only in accordance with the demand for them; whether the issue of subsidiary paper money was feasible and/or desirable; whether alien coins could be prohibited, as at Singapore, without dislocating trade with China; and so on. His Excellency "carefully avoided" the expression of his own views, and aimed at a concise presentation of a few of the

local theories advanced, to elicit the views of "a representative body of public and expert opinion," and so to end the interminable controversy. It may be admitted at once that the aim succeeded; but the whole subject, not being of the nature of an exact science, invites to dogmatism, and the various members were tempted to demolish every fallacy they individually thought they detected, without enquiring closely into its source. Several of His Excellency's questions were suggestive, implicative, but no one, on the Committee or off it, will deny that so much was unavoidable.

The first enclosure in the Report is a suggestion by Mr. Mansfield, as follows:—
1. That either the Government or the Bank issue fractional notes of different sizes for 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents in sufficient quantity for the requirements of the Colony. Such notes to be legal tender for any amount.

2. That a proclamation be made that from a certain fixed date no subsidiary coins of any kind can be accepted in the Government office, all foreign enterprises issuing similar notes.
3. That the Government when that date expires undertake to repurchase for melting Hongkong subsidiary coinage at such premium over its intrinsic value as the Colony estimates it can afford. It is believed that this will have the effect of drawing back to the Colony much of the Colonial coin on the market, and will have a tendency to, further depreciate the Canton coins which, suffering under so many disabilities, will be likely to leave the Colony. (The tram fares, furries, sam-pans, chairs, rickshaws and the large shops generally insist on all payments being in notes, the debased Canton currency will be at once relegated to the small Chinese shops and even from them would probably in time disappear.) The inconvenience of the very small notes is acknowledged, but Japan has had the same to as low a value as 10 sen. To obviate this in some degree the 5 cent notes might be made very thin and be issued in little books of 20 like the ricksha tickets in Shanghai. After being torn out, however, the loose ones should be redeemable at once at some special office. Arrangements should also be made that all dirty and ragged fractional notes passing through the Government offices and Banks should be destroyed and new ones issued in their stead.

The argument that the excessive issue of subsidiary coinage and cannot therefore in justice demand its issue except by calling it in at par will not hold water. It implies that the Government knowingly and for the sake of profit flooded Hongkong and the mainland with subsidiary coinage, but this was not the case. To the writer's own knowledge, and the fact will be borne out by the Treasury archives, before the opening of the Chinese mints it was found impossible to keep in Hongkong sufficient subsidiary coinage for local use, and the Hong Kong Government accordingly supplied perhaps a quarter of the amount indicated for, so that the Colony was always on short commons, which the public greatly resented. The ports of Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow and many others would have taken enormous quantities of the coinage if the Banks could have obtained them from the Treasury. They met a very obvious want in China, which should have been supplied long ago by that country. It is estimated that some 43 million dollars worth of coins were issued, but it must be remembered that those are counted over many thousands of square miles, and the writer does not believe that one-tenth of that amount will ever return to Hongkong even though a good premium were offered for them.

Without wishing to be dogmatic, we have a right to express our opinion that to us the suggested issue of fractional notes appears an unthinkable one. Japan may have tried it, but, we believe, was not long in abandoning it. We would be glad to see Shanghai's system of ricksha tickets adopted for rickshas, chairs, and trams; it works well at the northern port; but illogical as it may appear, we do not like the idea of extending it over other general purposes. If there had been any advantage to be gained thereby, Shanghai would doubtless have seen it and seized it. The argument that Mr. Mansfield says will not hold water holds a good deal. Numerous visitors to Hongkong continue to express amazement at the discovery that a coin bearing the King's effigy and the words "ten cents" is not worth ten cents, seeing that pennies and sixpences are always redeemable even in quantities, at their face value. The Government may certainly be held blameworthy, (i.e. responsible) for the excessive issue of the past without implying that it knowingly and deliberately issued in such excess for profit. It is admitted that such implication is unwarranted, but whether the thing was done in ignorance or short-sightedness or howsoever, the moral responsibility remains. A British subject expects a British promise to pay (which is what the King's head implies) always to hold good, and it is his ambition to see the whole world sharing his faith in that idea. Unhappily, circumstances at Hongkong have arisen in which that now appears impossible; there are honest but unfortunate bankrupts, and we will not deny the local Government that status. We make these comments because the argument attacked by Mr. Mansfield happens to have been our own, and we certainly never entertained the suspicion which he claims to be an integral part of the argument. So far, so good, but we are not much "for-warder" toward practical issues. Neither can the Committee be said to be. Four members sign one report; three another; (we reproduce both in another column) and in transmitting them to Government, Mr. Thomson indicates that further deliberations could only have meant an interminable controversy. The Jury disagrees, so at present there can be no verdict.

A Vladivostok telegram to a Moscow paper states that all Jews have been ordered to leave the town within four days, except the land and house owners, who are allowed 18 days in which to wind up their affairs.

A dreadful rumour has been going through Fleet street, and from thence has been repeated across the Atlantic, that the Cheating Chinese was to be closed and the padding to become a memory of the past. We are glad to say that there is no foundation for the statement, and that hero-worshipping Americans will still be able to sit against the very panel against which Dr. Johnson rubbed his apparently very greasy wig.

The correspondent of the "Figaro" in Rome says he is in a position to confirm the report that the Emperor William will go for a cruise in the Mediterranean in the spring. It is added that His Majesty will call at Moscow, on board the "Hohenlohe", and will remain some days in the Principality as the guest of the Prince. A telegram to the same journal from Berlin, states that the Emperor will arrive at Corfu on March 15, and will be received by King George of Greece.

The officials of the Brooklyn Yacht Club have accepted the offer of Sir Thomas Lipton to provide a thousand dollar cup for an ocean race. It is understood that a course of about five hundred miles has been fixed upon. The International Cup Committee announces that the race for the new trophy offered by the Brooklyn Yacht Club shall be open to eighty-foot yachts and sixty-five foot schooners. The competitors may be enrolled from any foreign yacht club, and the course will be from 30 to 40 miles in length over the open sea.

Before Mr. H. H. J. Gomperts at the Police Court yesterday Mr. Louis Comar of the Cosmopolitan Hotel summoned Yee Hock-sing, manager of a cinematograph entertainment, for assault, and the defendant took out a cross-suit. His Worship asked if the matter could not be settled out of Court, and Inspector Warnock informed him that the trouble was caused by the defendant putting up a blind in front of his cinematograph which obscured the view of the Cosmopolitan Hotel. Both sides alleged assault, so His Worship adjourned the case to enable Inspector Warnock to inspect the premises and report as to whether the cinematograph blinds were an obstruction.

Sir Thomas Sutherland's statement as to the shutting out of the P. and O. Company from the raw cotton-carrying trade between Bombay and Japan was duly telegraphed abroad. The result has been, so the cable says, to create profound surprise on the part of our allies. In the first place, they assert that the Japanese steamers in this service do not receive State aid. If so, one ground of complaint about which a good deal has been written must disappear. The second assertion is that the removal of the Japanese ships is wholly due to their contracting with the Japanese spinning companies to transport raw cotton at cheap rates in return for regular supplies.

The Board of Trade have issued regulations entitled "Merchant Shipping—Passenger Returns." The regulations, which came into force on January 1, 1908, are made under section 76 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, and prescribe the returns to be made as to passengers carried by masters of vessels trading to or from the United Kingdom. The forms in the first and second schedules to the regulations have been devised for the joint purposes of the Merchant Shipping and Aliens Act, and the duplicates of these forms when delivered satisfy the requirements of the Home Office under the Aliens Act as regards extra European traffic. Applications for copies of the forms should be addressed to the collector or Chief Officer of Customs at the port.

A magistrate of Malacca, whose daughter recently disappeared, was informed that she was detained in a Frappet convent in the suburbs of the town. Accompanied by a police magistrate and three detectives he went to the convent, but was refused admission. The police magistrate displayed his tricolour scarf, and demanded in vain in the name of the law that the door should be opened. Eventually the police scaled a wall and broke in to the building. Fifty nuns with covered faces hurried their way, and refused to speak. The magistrate declared that if they did not show their faces force would be used. The nuns then removed their hoods, but declined to make any statement about the missing girl or anything else. The police searched every part of the convent without result. They have now discovered that the girl had been sent to another convent near Geneva.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and officer, the band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—
1 March "Remember" Beethoven
2 Overture "Egmont" Beethoven
3 Chorus "Madame Sans Gêne" Vale-Lane
4 Chorus and Cavatina from Bolero Donizetti
5 a. "Serenade" "Quand tu Chantes" Gounod
b. "Serenade" "Morgen Ständchen" Schubert
6 Suite "Pantomime" Lacome
a. Laundrette et la toilette
b. Scène pèche et Colombine
c. Ficaletto
d. Balloade.
7 Polka "Skylark" Kessler
8 Selection "A Country Girl" Monckton
Regimental Marches
God save the Prince of Wales.
God save the King.

DINNER MENU.—Fore-D'Veaux.—Windsor Canapes. Soup.—Asparagus. Fish.—Baked Fish and Tomato Sauce. Entrées.—Grilled Fillet of Beef and Mushrooms. Fricassee of Rabbit with Rice, Veal and Ham Patties. Curry.—Oyster. Joint, &c.—Roast Leg of Mutton and Mint Sauce. Roast Capon and Bread Sauce. Boiled Corned Beef of Pork and Potato Pudding. Cold Game Pie and Mixed Salad. Sweet.—Caramel Pudding. Pineapple Ice Cream and Finger Cakes. Jam Turnovers. Cheese Straws. Dessert.—Coffee.—Fruit.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE.]

CANADA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, January 22nd.

Mr. Lemieux, in a statement to the House of Commons, Ottawa, described the mission to Japan as a complete success, and said that all danger of future trouble in regard to Oriental immigration had been eliminated. He gave a tribute to Sir Claude Macdonald and Count Hayashi, the latter was a "true friend to Canada. Mr. Lemieux explained that Japan had not insisted on the complete enjoyment of treaty rights and privileges when they involved a disregard of special conditions in Canada. He added that Canada was bound to accept Count Hayashi's dignified assurance of good faith, and they could not ask a rigger power, Great Britain's friend and ally, to brand herself an inferior race.

THE SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, January 22nd.

The Reichstag and the Imperial palace were isolated yesterday by dense cordons of police armed with revolvers, in anticipation of demonstrations in support of a Socialist interpellation demanding the extension of the Reichstag franchise to the Prussian Diet. Prince Bismarck refused to discuss the matter outside the Reichstag's domain, and warned the Socialists that disorderly demonstrations would be vigorously repressed.

KING ALFONSO'S VISIT TO SOUTH AMERICA.

El Imparcial publishes a leader on the proposed journey of King Alfonso to South America. After alluding to the wishes expressed by the South American papers it says:—

So far as Spain is concerned, the moment appears propitious for the King to undertake an excellent tour. If such a tour has been made during the eighteenth century by the then reigning monarch or prince it would have altered the face of Spanish history. To the youthful and vigorous temperament of our monarch the fatigue of such a journey must be less than the journey made by King Edward to India when Prince of Wales, a journey which will go down to history, and confer great benefit on the present heir to the British throne. Spain is at present both at home and abroad, and a prolonged absence of King Alfonso would not plunge Spain into difficulties. With the King's presence among them our brothers throughout South America will feel themselves possessed with enthusiasm, and from the North of Mexico to the confines of Argentina the name of Spain will be greeted. Such a journey would effect all the historical mistakes which cost Spain so much blood and gold. From it would spring a renaissance of Hispanic sentiment, and a journey would be made by all the nations. Such a journey would be a great enterprise for King Alfonso, and we see no impediment or obstacle to prevent its realization. Thus we believe the journey is a matter not only of great moment but of the utmost necessity.

BRITISH FLEET OF AIRSHIPS.

TWO DRIGIBLE BALLOONS ALMOST READY.

There is great activity at the Government's balloon factory at Farnborough. Under the personal supervision of Colonel Capper and Mr. Culy, the workers are engaged at high pressure on the construction of a drigible balloon that is to keep company with the wrecked Nulli Secundus.

The envelope, which is of goldbeater's skin, is already fashioned, while the framework of the new aerostat is ready for fitting together. The engine has arrived. They are twice the horsepower of those of the Nulli Secundus, and will drive the new airship in calm weather at a rate approaching a mile a minute. The Nulli Secundus herself has undergone all necessary renovation, and will soon be ready to "take the air" again. As in this case of the new aerostat, the lifting power has been increased, while the framework has been materially lightened. The engine power has also been increased.

Nor are these two airships to comprise the whole fleet which Great Britain is to struggle for the supremacy of the air. The air is a third on the way, but it is intended to delay its completion until the others have been tried and tested.

One of the features connected with the new airships will be the instalment of wireless telegraphy. An apparatus has been invented which makes this feasible. Experiments are being carried out almost daily. One of the ordinary balloons is sent up, and communication is maintained with the factory. The results have surpassed all anticipations. Conversation has been kept up at a distance of three and four hundred feet.

But the balloon factory is not limiting itself to drigible balloons. Aeroplane models are being continually tried, and a large copy of one of them is under construction. The drigible balloons will not, it is thought, be flown until the end of January. Then two, if not more, will be brought out on the same day.

An interesting new volume in Unwin's Colonial Library "Father Felix's Chronicles," the last work left by Nora Chesson, the gifted poet who died last year. The book purports to be written by Father Felix of the Order of St. Benedict, a scribe and illuminator belonging to a priory-house at Norwich. His chronicles include the period between 1400 (the date of the death or murder of Richard II, son of the Black Prince) and 1422 when Henry VI. ascended the throne. The incidents of the book combine the extremes of tenderness and horror. We witness the creeping to death under the fourth Henry's atrocious law, of a girl of twenty, and the heroic fidelity of a Jew to his master; yet the greed and little loveliness that delighted the writer are not ignored. Pathetic and noble in a high degree is an episode concerning an Outlaw and a pious maid. Though the personality of Nora Chesson is vividly impressed on these Chronicles, it is certain that readers of them will be surprised by the resources of imagination and scholarship which they display.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"]

Hongkong, January 24th.

SIR,—The fact has just been brought to my notice that my name has been used over a certain case in "Christian Science" circles.

It is asserted that I stated definitely that a certain lady, not at present in the Colony, could never attain maternity; and credit is taken for the fact that the lady did become a mother after joining "Christian Science" circles.

The latter fact is a source of congratulation to all concerned. The former statement is an absolute lie. I write this to prevent the Public being further misguided in this Colony by statements which are perversions of the truth.

My mouth is sealed as to the actual facts of the case by the usual professional confidence, but this much I will say—I informed the lady's husband and the lady herself that nature in the form of maternity could effect as equally good cure in her ailment as surgical intervention.

I write this in justice to the Public, in justice to the Medical Profession, and in justice to myself.—Yours faithfully,

G. MONTAGU HARBSTON.

President of the Hongkong and South China Branch of the British Medical Association.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—If, as is asserted by "Christian Scientists," and was so strongly emphasised by Mr. Fluno yesterday afternoon, that the all-powerful influence of the teachings of "Christian Science" removes sickness without the use of drugs, and cleanses from sin, what effect has it upon dirt? Do "Christian Scientists" wash themselves? If yes?—why? If not, why not? Surely it should be much easier to remove a superficial layer of dirt and grime from the body without soap and water than to remove a cancer cure fevers, or mend a broken leg at one sitting without the use of a knife, guillotine, or splints. It seems to me that the whole thing is like Mr. Fluno's "Lecture," puff.—Yours faithfully,

NO. SCIENTIST.

[A correspondent, writing on the Club newspaper, and omitting his name, asks if Mr. Dana applies C.S. treatment to dying trees.]

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—The lecture on Thursday evening on "Christian Science," reminded me of a description of Science by the late Professor Huxley. Science, he declared, is nothing at all if it is not trained and organised common sense. I went to the meeting with a mind open to conviction and listened to the lecture with close attention. I left the building thinking how admirably Mr. Fluno had succeeded in demonstrating the new science to be "nothing at all."—Yours truly,

UNCONVERTED.

P.S.—Yes, I agree with you that the lecture was a farago of nonsense, perhaps the greatest ever devised to put the wit on the history of religious charlatanism.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—If I had any suspicion that you had misrepresented the intellectual status of the Christian Scientists, (and I confess I had a little) it was completely removed by the lecture which I heard last night. It was a long-drawn-out insult to intelligence, punctuated, you perhaps noticed, by group after group of auditors leaving at regular and brief intervals. I have attended many public meetings, and never before saw so many people get up and go out from one, showing their impatience and disgust as the people did in this case. I respectfully endorse your comments in the morning's paper.—Yours truly,

King Edward Hotel, January 4th.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—Mr. Fluno told us last night that the "finite sense" cannot comprehend Christian Science; it requires "understanding." How does a finite being acquire this infinite understanding?

There may be veritas in vino. Drunk or sober, I am sure I know what was meant by Mr. Fluno. Are there any sane who do know?

You know my failing, sir, and will excuse it.—Yours truly,

SILAS WEGG.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1908.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"]

January 24th.
SIR,—The "loop-the-loop" lecturer stated in the City Hall that he puts the Bible before Mrs. Eddy's book. He also quoted freely from it. Towards the end of the lecture he told us there was no sky—"no sky was created, because there was no sky"—or words to that effect.

What about the 6th 7th and 8th verses of the 1st chapter of Genesis? "Let there be a firmament . . . and God made the firmament . . . and called the firmament Heaven?"—Yours truly,

O. R. THODOX.

[We fear no useful purpose can now be served by letting this correspondence continue, and will publish no more. Correspondents please note. We hope that readers who may encounter any local cases of "Christian Science" treatment of children will communicate confidentially with us or with the Police.—Ed.]

Head Quarters Office,

Hongkong 23rd January, 1908.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—With reference to your paragraph in today's issue headed "Military Scandal," the form of "Notice" to which you refer is available for any lecturer or public entertainer who is

courteous enough to send to the troops, an invitation to a gratuitous entertainment. Yours faithfully,

R. J. ROSS, MAJOR.

D.A.A. & Q.M.G.

[We are obliged for this information, which may later prove to be valuable to gratuitous entertainers.—Ed.]

THE KOWLOON RAILWAY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"]

SIR,—Our railway question is coming on. The information floated by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council is interesting, if unsatisfactory. For the first time the public is informed that the original estimate for the construction of three 22 miles of railway was £250,000. It was anticipated that the line would be made in three years. Now it appears that the cost to the Colony will be about one million sterling and the line will not be completed for another 2½ years.

It is the same old story. Every Crown Colony which has a railway, has a similar tale to tell; and in Sir Frank Swettenham's book on "British Malaya" the public is interestingly told how it happens.

The Colonial Secretary informed the Hon. Mr. Osborne that "governor controls the railway." It is interesting to hear from the Governor on that point. Sir Frank Swettenham, with experience as a Colonial Governor, writing on the construction of railways by the Crown Agents says:—"The advantage of this system is that the line is made in time—and neither the Colony's Chief Engineer, nor its Governor, nor its Executive or Legislative Council, have any real responsibility for the work, even though it takes twice as long to construct as the time originally estimated, and costs twice as much."

One further extract: "As the Construction Engineer is serving his masters in England and not the Colonial Government, it is difficult to interfere with him; and as the Colony has no concern with the railway until it is finished and handed over, it is no one's business to criticise. It might almost be added that unless a man believe in the system faithfully he cannot be saved."

Further discussion of our own particular railway question should prove extremely interesting.—Yours truly,

A READER.

GOLD AND THE PRICE OF SECURITIES.

Lecturing at a meeting of the Liverpool and District Bankers' Institute, Mr. E. H. Holden, M.P., managing director of the London City and Island Bank, gave an interesting address on the "Depreciation of Securities in Relation to Gold." Mr. Holden brought out with admirable lucidity the fact that every loan by a bank creates a deposit, and that the bankers' deposits in fact consist entirely of bank notes created, except in so far they come into being by the payment in of cash. He proceeded to show that loans have to bear some relation to the banks' holding of gold, because all the credits are payable in gold. It thus followed, "then the danger spot is the loan." He showed that this state of things is generally true throughout the trading world, and that the business of the world is carried on by means of loans, that loans create credit, that the standby for the protection of the credit is gold, and that the gold controls trade. The lecturer supplied figures showing that the increase in loans in the years 1903 to 1906 had been out of proportion to the increase in the gold basis, and then he arrived at the fact that during these years American securities went up and gilt-edged securities went down.

To the ordinary mind this phenomenon is capable of a very commonplace and simple explanation. American shares went up because active trade, which caused the increase in loans, increased their revenues, and the advance was increased by speculation organised with marvellous audacity and thoroughness; and gilt-edged securities went down because active trade raised the value of money. Mr. Holden proceeds to explain the rise both in commodities and American securities as due to the increase in loans, though we venture to think it at least as probable that the increase in loans was due to the rise in prices. And we have his authority for this view, for another passage of his lecture has been that "when cotton increases in price larger loans will have to be made." Probably both propositions are true, and were at work together. Turning to gilt-edged securities, Mr. Holden ascribed their decline to a decrease in the Bank's reserve and proposed to correct it, if we understand him right, by amending Peel's Act and by bringing the two divisions of the Bank of England into a single department, thus making the total gold available as a general banking reserve. The total gold available is first to be increased by the substitution of gold for government debt or securities held against the Bank's note issue; but we cannot discover that Mr. Holden solved the question as to whence, or at whose expense, this extra gold is to be obtained. His lecture is certainly an interesting contribution to an important subject.—Times.

THE TEA MARKET.

Now, December 21st, that the New Year is at hand the tea market is discussing the possibility of a reduction in the duty levied upon that article. The present rate is 5d. per lb., and although it suits the middleman very comfortably, as it is impossible to divide a penny even into quarters for shopkeeping purposes, the trade as a whole feels that a further increase would be given to consumption if the duty could be brought down to 4d. per lb. Since the duty was reduced from 6d. to 5d. the annual increase in consumption has been very remarkable, as can be seen by a study of the Customs House returns. According to Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, the imports of tea for the eleven months ended November 30 last amounted to just over 275 million lbs. and this, compared with 274 millions imported in the same period of 1905. Duty was paid in the same period of 1907 on 254 million lbs., as compared with 233 millions in 1906. Thus it will be seen that with an increase of only five millions in imports the duty payments rose by 1½ millions, so that the stock of tea held in bond exhibited a distinct reduction. At the end of November it was estimated at 110 million lbs., as against 122 millions at the same date in 1905. If the public were to get the full benefit of the reduction, it is argued that consumption ought to show further growth.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday January 24th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Lam Wing, Hau Koo, Li Hing and Hop Wo-tong were indicted on a charge of conspiring to defraud the ends of justice by defrauding the members of the Po Sang Bank. Prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—A. E. Crispell (foreman), K. Brandes, A. Jenkins, E. Asgaard, W. T. Shewan, H. Hyndman and F. Heldt.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell (of the Crown Solicitor's office) prosecuted, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. Harding represented the defendants.

After hearing the evidence the jury, by a majority of five to two, brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the Attorney-General entered a *nolle prosequi* on the second charge.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE "A" TELEGRAPHS "A".

The following will represent the Civil Service C. C. "A" team against the Telegraphs "A" team on the C. S. ground to-day at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—Messrs. J. A. Wheel (Capt.), F. Bacon, A. Chavley, A. Thorburn, A. Hurw, J. MacKay, A. Ellis, G. Hoggarth, W. H. Kelly, W. Gist and A. Gibson.

CIVIL SERVICE "A" CRAIGSGOWER.

The following will represent the Civil Service C. C. against the Craigsower C. C. to-day at 2.15 p.m. sharp on the ground of the latter:—Messrs. H. T. Jackson (Capt.), Hon. Dr. Atkinson, R. O. Hutchison, F. A. Biden, L. E. Brett, A. Tucker, H. R. Phillips, R. Widdell, P. R. Adams, E. W. Dawson and A. Pile Umpire, Mr. Withers.

The following will represent Craigsower:—

Messrs. L. E. Jammet (Capt.), R. Bea, A. O. Brown, H. L. Manderson, G. A. Hancock, G. Evans, E. Irving, R. Penonji, L. A. Rose, M. E. Asger and J. D. Kinnaird.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

LEAGUE TABLE.

CLUB.	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	Per cent.
Telegraphs	10	6	3	1	33.33	
Craigsower	10	6	3	1	33.33	
R. G. Artillery	10	6	3	1	33.33	
Civil Service	9	3	3	3	33.33	
H. K. Police	9	3	3	3	33.33	
Midwives	11	5	3	3	45.45	
St. Michael's	8	3	5	0	37.50	
Donatist Corp.	8	3	5	0	37.50	
Hongkong	8	3	5	0	37.50	

FOOTBALL.

FIRST ROUND H.K.C. SHIELD COMPETITION.

The following have been chosen by the Selection Committee to play for the Hongkong Football Club versus A. Co. Cameron Highlanders at Happy Valley, to-day:—Goal: F. H. Kew; Backs: E. F. Annett (Capt.) and H. L. Garrett; Half Backs: J. Hall, T. Wall and A. Gregory; Forwards: W. Williams, O. Eager, J. Mead, R. B. Turner and L. J. Wishart. Referee: Mr. Whitbrook of H.M.S. "Kent"; Linesman: Major Brook; Reserves: Messrs. H. W. Sayer and W. Ironside. Kick off, 3.30 p.m. sharp.

The Shanghai Football team is due here by the French Mail on the 2nd February. On the 3rd they play the Hongkong Football Club, at 4.30 p.m. on the Club's ground and on the 4th the United Services. They are to be entertained at dinner in the Hongkong Hotel on the evening of the 4th and will probably leave again for the North on the following day.

The Canton Football Club advise that they are unable to send a team.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The following cards were returned at the quarterly meeting held at Happy Valley from the 18th to 20th January, 1903.

MADEWEN CUP.	Strokes	all square down
Mr. H. Pinckney	87	10 = 77
Mr. E. J. Grist	87	10 = 77
Mr. E. F. Mackay	84	5 = 79
Mr. W. Ironside	91	12 = 79
Com. Boucher, R.N.	87	7 = 80
Mr. W. Anderson	87	5 = 82
Mr. J. M. Hutchinson	102	14 = 88

(24 entries).

JOHNSTONE CUP.	Strokes	all square down
Dr. G. M. Harston	7	1 = 77
Mr. E. J. Grist	2	1 = 79
Mr. E. F. Mackay	4	1 = 79
Mr. T. S. Forrest	1	2 = 80
Mr. A. W. J. Watt	8	2 = 82
Mr. W. Ironside	9	2 = 83
Col. H. Martin, A.M.S.	9	2 = 83
Mr. J. R. Boyes	12	4 = 84
Mr. J. M. Hutchinson	11	4 = 88

(31 entries).

Mr. T. S. Forrest ...	75	+ 2 =	77
Mr. H. Pinckney ...	87	- 10 =	77
Dr. G. M. Harston ...	87	- 9 =	78
Mr. E. J. Grist ...	81	- 2 =	79
Mr. W. Ironside ...	91	- 12 =	79
Com. Boucher, R.N. ...	87	- 7 =	80
Col. H. Martin, A.M.S. ...	93	- 12 =	81
Mr. W. M. Anderson ...	87	- 5 =	82
Mr. J. M. McHutchon ...	102	- 14 =	88

(32 entries).

† Winner of MacEwen Cup.
† Winner of Johnstone Cup.
* Tie for Pool.

HONGKONG SUBSIDIARY COINAGE.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

Following are the reports submitted to Government:—

"MAJORITY" REPORT.

We the undersigned members of the Committee have the honour to report as follows:—

1. Subsidiary coinage is solely for the purpose of the internal retail trade and other small transactions within the Colony.

2. It is true that in past years the Hongkong subsidiary coinage played a considerable part in the trade with Canton but judging from the trouble that has arisen in the last two years it would appear to have been an economic mistake to have directed it from its time purpose.

3. Just what quantity may from time to time be required is a matter of experience but the chief test is the value of the coin in the open market.

4. It may however be taken that \$5 per head is sufficient in a community whose standard coin is \$1 and where the legal limit of tender is \$2.

5. Taking roughly the population of the Colony at 400,000 it would therefore appear that a total of \$2,000,000 at any one time is sufficient and assuming that the life of a coin is 20 years (which owing to past circumstances cannot yet be verified) a supply of \$1,000,000 a year would be ample under present circumstances.

6. The issue outstanding during the last 40 years is \$4,000,000 of which about \$30,000,000 were issued in the ten years prior to 1905, and the coinage has been during the past two years at a discount varying from 9 per cent. to 4 per cent.

7. From these facts it may be justly inferred that there is in existence under present circumstances a large over-issue of Hongkong subsidiary coinage.

8. For reasons unnecessary to state in detail it is obvious that it is desirable to rehabilitate the currency of the Colony and it only remains to consider the best practicable means for this purpose.

9. There is no necessity to demonstrate the existing currency as any scheme for the substitution of a new coinage must necessarily prove more expensive than the rehabilitation of the present coinage unless it is proposed to repudiate a proportion of the latter, a course which is most objectionable as tending to lower the credit and honour of the Colony.

10. One of the circumstances of the present depressed condition of the subsidiary coin is not only the excessive circulation in the Colony of small coins struck at the Canton Mint.

11. These do not really constitute a subsidiary coinage as there is no legal standard in existence to which they are subsidiary, but are simply an imitation of the currency of the Colony manufactured by a local Government utterly ignorant of the true principles of political economy in regard to currency. The "par" value of these coins is therefore simply and solely their value as bullion.

12. From a political point of view it would be desirable to exclude this alien coinage which is to a certain extent responsible for the depression in the market value of the Colony's money.

13. Also, from the retail point of view at all events there can be no objection to its exclusion on commercial grounds provided that a sufficient supply of Hongkong coinage is maintained, and there is no evidence to show that any loss or damage would occur to international trade on account of such exclusion.

14. Taking this last point first it is advised that an Ordinance be put into force giving the Governor-in-Council the powers already conferred on the Governor-in-Council of the Straits Settlements, with a view to the prohibition of the import and circulation of all alien subsidiary coinage whatever (imitation or other), with the exception of the Chinese Cash, (which however might possibly be considered a standard and not a subsidiary coin).

15. It is understood that at present Government is now withdrawing from circulation all subsidiary coin received as revenue and that the Secretary of State has been recommended to permit the redemption at market value of a sum not to exceed \$1,000,000 yearly.

16. We approve of this course, (which however will be a failure unless prohibition is enforced), provided that, when the coinage reaches par value, redemption should be stopped and a reserve of coin be kept in the Colony so as to prevent a shortage in the supply, and avoid the possibility of the coinage being at a premium. As an additional precaution the export of Hongkong coin might be prohibited. Application for coin from such reserve should be strictly kept down to a maximum for each application.

17. It is recommended that whatever course of action be adopted by Government, due notice be given to all parties concerned except perhaps in the case of the import of alien coins. If any hardship arose in particular instances due consideration would be given to such.

18. It does not appear that there would be any advantage to the Colony to attempt to come to agreements on this question with the Authorities either at Canton or Peking.

19. Until China has properly initiated a currency in accordance with economic principles, no proper agreement is even possible and it is always probable that if one were entered into it would be evaded or abrogated according as profit therefrom might accrue to the authorities concerned.

20. The regulation of its subsidiary coinage is purely an internal affair of the Colony and it would appear to be, at least, undignified for this Government to rely on assistance from a Foreign Power to ensure its rehabilitation even if such assistance were practicable and forthcoming.

21. Whatever the Government can do, however, to urge the inception of a proper currency in China should be done.

A. M. THOMSON, Chairman.
ROBT. SHAWL,
A. J. RAYMOND,
W. H. A. YUE.

28th October, 1907.
"MINORITY" REPORT.

We, the undersigned Members of the Committee, appointed by His Excellency the Governor to enquire into the causes of the depreciation of the Subsidiary Coinage of the Colony and to advise as to what means can be taken, "due regard to the interests of trade, to re-estimate such coinage, while admitting that the amount of British Subsidiary Coin, as estimated by the Chairman of the Committee to exist in Hongkong, is probably sufficient for the requirements of the Colony, cannot admit that it is desirable, in the first instance, to take any action that might result in the further depreciation of the Subsidiary Coinage of the Two Kwang provinces as these coins form the chief, if not the only medium of payment by the consumers of goods bought and exported from Hongkong for use in these provinces.

The trade of Hongkong is so closely connected with that of the Two Kwang provinces that any attempt to rehabilitate the Colony's Subsidiary Coinage by restricting or prohibiting under penalties the use of Canton coins in Hongkong, as provided for in the proposed Ordinance submitted by the Chairman, would in the opinion of the undersigned bring about a further depreciation of these coins and might lead to financial disabilities, if not to measures of retaliation by the Canton Authorities, adversely affecting the trade of the Colony.

It is therefore advised by the undersigned that the Government of Hongkong should

1. Impress on the Imperial Chinese Government through the usual official channels the urgent necessity of China reforming her currency in terms of the MacKay treaty.

2. Enter into negotiations with the Imperial Chinese Government through H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking with a view to arriving at an agreement whereby the Chinese Imperial Government undertakes:—

(a) To discontinue the output of subsidiary coin from the Canton Mint until such time as both Hongkong and Canton subsidiary coins reach par value, (which in opinion of the undersigned they will do very soon under these circumstances); and

(b) In consideration of the Hongkong Government agreeing not to issue more subsidiary coin except for the Colony's own use, to only mint new subsidiary coins sufficient to meet the public demand so as to maintain the face value of their coins at par.

The undersigned further desire to recommend to the Government that the second proposal should be taken in hand first, and they respectfully suggest that a capable official of the Colony be seconded without delay to proceed to Peking to furnish H.B.M.'s Minister with detailed information during the negotiations.

In the event of the negotiations being without result the undersigned recommend that the Committee be called together again six months hence to further deliberate.

A copy of the Chairman's Report, which has been supplied to us is attached bearing our annotations.

D. R. LAW,
A. G. WOOD,
J. R. M. SMITH.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1907.

LIEUT. WOODS RESIGNS.

HIS PROTEST.

Lieutenant H. C. Wood, of the 2nd Grenadier Guards, who was the central figure in the recent investigations, and who was declared by the Army Council to be unfit as a regimental officer, has resigned his commission in accordance with the direction of the War Office.

He has sent the following letter to the Secretary of the War Office:—

"Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram and letter of December 17, 1907, stating:—

If resignation not received to-morrow, December 18, you will be removed from the service. Secretary War Office.

"Having given the matter the best consideration I can in the very limited time which has been accorded to me for the purpose, I feel that I must obey the direction contained in War Office letter No. 9734775 (4 G 3), which directs me to resign my commission, and state that if I fail to do so I shall be removed from the service under the provisions of Article 477, which provides that:—

An officer who has not been guilty of misconduct may at any time be called upon to retire or resign his commission.

"In accordance with, and in obedience to that direction, I apply for his Majesty's permission to resign my commission. I do this for the reason I have indicated, but at the same time I desire to express my respectful but earnest protest against the decision which has been arrived at, which, on grounds which I and my advisers consider to be insufficient and inadequate, has closed my military career. I have the honour to be Sir, your obedient servant,

"H. C. WOOD, Lt.,
"2nd Batt. Grenadier Guards."

It is a current impression that nobody makes any profit out of shipwreck. Sometimes, however, there come to light pleasant exceptions to the rule. Thus, a steamship owned by a single-ship company at Cardiff has in two years and 208 days earned a net profit of \$20,515.

Of this the shareholders have received \$14,250 in dividends, free of income-tax. On the original cost the net profits average \$15 2s 8d per cent. per annum. In the case of a smaller steamer the net profit during one year and 245 days were \$2,821, and the shareholders have had 216 per share during that time, or an average of 28 4s 11d per cent. per annum. This vessel has long since returned the whole of her capital in dividends.

A "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE" HISTORY.

THE MURDER OF THE INNOCENTS.

The following letter was taken from the *Christian Science Journal* for March 1892, pages 687-689, the only difference being that the actual names then appeared. It tells its own story:—

"Pierre, Dakota, Jan. 31, 1889.

"Last September Mrs. N.—took a course of lectures in Science in Des Moines, and returned to her home here, and was the instrument of great good. Many were healed physically who sought also the spiritual benefits.

"Instead of working for the church, of which she had been a consistent and active member she gave all her time to Science. This stirred up the error in the minds of the brothers and sisters, and caused the very dark to be mentally hurled at her and they seemingly penetrated her weakest point, her darling baby, eleven months old, who seemed in December to be sinking under the blows. As Herod was seeking the young child's life they thought it best to flee for a time from this mental atmosphere, and went to Des Moines where he grew better. Mrs. N.—being obliged to go to New York, and Mrs. N.—being that mental mind had got hold of some of her patients, determined to return to Pierre to look after their spiritual welfare.

"I returned with her, and almost all our time has been spent in reading the Bible and 'Science and Health' to those who were interested. Ministers called upon us and denounced Science in the strongest terms; and one Sunday, every minister in the place preached against it, 'not knowing they were working against the Truth.' We continued working quietly, not speaking only to those who came to us.

"Finally little Edward seemingly unconcerned to a attack, while we were holding a meeting in the parlor. To our appearance he was gone, but we knew it was his angel magnetism, and tending him for it, he revived. We waited till daybreak and though there was little seeming improvement, we realized that 'God's will is done' and felt that the baby was healed.

"During the ten days that followed, the will of the evil one appeared, but they were overruled. Mrs. N.—was telegraphed by Dr. Foster, Edgar for help, and felt that help came. The telegraph operator here, not knowing the influence of mortal mind, divulged the telegram, and this made the battle harder. Again we telegraphed for help and again the cry went out 'They've sent for help.' At least six times little Edward seemed to have passed. We recognized it as another temptation; took up animal magnetism and each time he rallied. Finally about 5.30 A.M. of Friday, Jan. 25th, he passed on. I took him on my lap, Mrs. N.—and I read it and he had the last temptation, hence the greatest. We had no fear and did not admit he had passed on for several hours. We kept reading the promises 'according to thy faith, etc., and did not call an undertaker until evening. When Mrs. N.—'s little Philip passed on a few months ago her faith alone should have raised him. But this time her faith was coupled with understanding and did not waver for a moment. Why this termination? I wish we could have some light on the subject.

"We recognized no disease, and as first symptoms would appear—beliefs of paralysis, spasms, fever, etc.—we would realize the allness of God, and they would disappear. It was a clear case of ignorant and malicious magnetism. Why was it not mastered?

"We are told that some church members have been praying that 'God would take the child' in order that the parents might see the error of their way, and return—not to God, but to the M. E. followers. Now comes an unprecedented history. Saturday morning a great tumult arose. The M. E. minister gathered a crowd around him on the street and denounced the Protestant doctrine, till the people were infuriated, and threatened mob law. A meeting was called at the public hall. The conservative element succeeded, notwithstanding the excitement in getting a respectful committee appointed, and an order was served on myself and another Scientist to meet this committee at the Court House at 4 p.m. Mrs. N.—accompanied us—and on the way we met the coroner, sheriff, jury and two 'Medicine men' who came to demand an inquest. All returned with us to the house. The questions and the manner of the M. E.'s were insulting in the extreme. Our answers were mostly from the Bible.

"All admitted the untimely reputation of Mr. and Mrs. N.—but that Mrs. N.—was a faithful, loving mother; but they could not tolerate such a religious conviction. Then we all went to the Court House and a committee told us that the sentiment of the community was (as in Acts xiii. 50) that we leave town.

"I said to the committee that I came to visit Mrs. N.—and not professionally; that she was in trouble and there was no power to drive me out.

"In the same number of the *Journal* is printed an extract from a letter written by the mother herself, in which she maintains that the baby's illness was not of a bodily nature, but was clearly the effect of animal magnetism working directly upon the brain:—

"Little Edward slept and ate well as a rule. He had no 'moral' affection, as the papers have stated. All the attacks were in belief, in form of brain trouble, and plainly from animal magnetism; the prayer of church members and the whole thought of the place being expressed in the hope that 'God would remove the N.—s' child, so that they might come back in the spring.' At two o'clock on the day that he passed, I sent for Mr. N.—(the father) and in the evening of the same day I called the undertaker. We hurried the little boy to a live, quietly, without any minister present, being accompanied by a number who believe in Christian Science because it has healed them.

"Our trials have been severe, but we work to stand fast. We are determined to demonstrate the nothingness of this seeming power."

"This case is chosen for illustration exactly for the reason that the parents of these children were not ignorant or credulous people; they were not mystics or dreamers of in any way 'different.' They were young, ambitious, warm-hearted and affectionate; they loved each other and their children and their home was full of cordiality and kindness. Their children were fine children; one, now grown, has become a young scholar of promise. The woman was not a religious fanatic, but a young mother. She could combat the 'last temptation' over her dead baby simply because she believed with all her heart and soul that it lay with her, as a test of her faith whether her child lived or died. The martyrdoms of a thousand years have proved what men and women can do and endure under the tyranny of an idea.

"How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creams, Charms, Lait Chamant and Spot Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. B. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents."

TANSAN.

BOTTLED AT THE FAMOUS TAKARADZKA SPRING

CLIFFORD WILKINSON TANSAN CO., KOBE.

Pure Healthful and Delicious Refreshing Tablewater.

Believing, Gout! Promoting Digestion, Preventing and Correcting Acidity, and Giving Tone to the Whole System.

DR. JUSTIN DE LISLE, M.D., formerly in laboratories of Professors Bousc and Metchnikoff, Institut Pasteur, Paris, writes:—"TANSAN contains no microbe of any sort. No wonder it has been pronounced 'THE CHOICEST OF ALL CHOICE WATERBOTTLES' and TANSAN Soft, Sweet and exceedingly agreeable to the taste and in effect on the Stomach."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS:—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE NO. 135

WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

THE P. AND O. COMPANY AND ITS JAPANESE COMPETITORS.

The following letter appeared in the *Times*:—
Sir,—The speech of the veteran chairman of the P. and O. Company at its annual meetings is usually read with great interest here, as well as abroad, as it is generally a masterly survey of trade between this country and its Colonies, India and China and Japan, in which trade the powerful company over whose destinies Sir Thomas Sutherland plays a prominent part, unequaled by any shipping company, either British or foreign.

In pursuing the speech delivered by Sir Thomas Sutherland last week I was much struck by the pitiful tale he told of the way in which his company's inter-colonial trade has been, to use his own phrase, "wiped out" by the Japanese. As one intimately acquainted from the very beginning with the circumstances of this competition in the inter-colonial trade between Bombay and Japan, may I be permitted to point out that the sad position in which the P. and O. Company finds itself to-day is as much the result of its own supineness and the utter disregard of the interest and views of its enormous clientele which has invariably characterized the company's policy.

I very well remember the time when the Bombay-Japan cotton trade was in its infancy, and the P. and O. Company had the absolute monopoly of the carrying of this trade. This was in the early nineties. As the trade developed, the want of facilities and the obstacles that were offered by the company in the shipment of cotton from Bombay to Japan were so great and vexatious that complaints were raised, but they were so little heeded that it was a marvel that trade at all survived. The rates of freight then in this trade were very remunerative, and competing with the rates then ruling between Bombay and Europe, including the necessary heavy cost of the Suez Canal dues and working charges, they could be termed extravagant and exorbitant. But while maintaining this high scale of freight it offered no facilities, and responded to none of the demands of the growing export, and may be said to have thus done its very best to throttle and kill a trade which was bound to attain, as it has now reached, enormous proportions. It was a matter of common knowledge in Bombay that to secure freight by the P. and O. steamers in those days was a matter of great difficulty to shippers, and even when large stocks of cotton were sent for export to Japan were accumulating in Bombay, the P. and O. Company did nothing to relieve the congestion by placing extra tonnage on berth for shipment. Shippers got thoroughly disgusted with such remissness on the part of the company, having to pay interest, insurance, and godown charges on cargoes already sold to Japan at current rates. In effecting such sales, these extras were not provided for, and the sellers had to make all these sacrifices simply because it did not suit the P. and O. Company to provide extra tonnage to carry the large stocks of cotton which awaited shipment, and which could not be shipped by any outside available tonnage, as they were subject to a system of rebates which made the company's monopoly so absolute and effective. I remember one instance when there were nearly 40,000 bales awaiting shipment for more than two months, while the P. and O. Company, with supreme indifference, doled out shipping orders for small parcels in their China boats, instead of placing their own extra or chartered steamers on berth to help the shippers.

At that time the rates of cotton prices were fluctuating violently, and the shippers did not care to execute orders from Japan because they had no means of knowing what charges they would be called upon to incur before it pleased the P. and O. Company to accept their cargoes for shipment. This extraordinary state of things continued for some time, and eventually it became so intolerable that the cotton merchants in Bombay and their Japanese buyers put their heads together and started an opposition line of steamers. With the facilities thus secured by independent action the trade between Japan and Europe flourished violently, and the shippers did not care to execute orders from Japan because they had no means of knowing what charges they would be called upon to incur before it pleased the P. and O. Company to accept their cargoes for shipment. This extraordinary state of things continued for some time, and eventually it became so intolerable that the cotton merchants in Bombay and their Japanese buyers put their heads together and started an opposition line of steamers.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and must be accompanied by the cash or order for the same. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period, will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press, Ordre, A.B.C., 5th St. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:-

On TUESDAY, the 28th January:- From STONECUTTERS in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards commencing at 10 a.m., and finishing at 1 p.m.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd February:- From LYEMUN F.C. in an Easterly direction, at ranges up to 14,000 yards commencing at 2 p.m., and finishing at 5 p.m.

On MONDAY, the 5th February:- From STONECUTTERS in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards commencing at 10.30 a.m., and finishing at 1 p.m.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th February:- From PINWOOD in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards commencing at 10 a.m., and finishing at 1 p.m.

On MONDAY, the 17th February:- From LYEMUN in a North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards commencing at 7 p.m., and finishing at 11 p.m.

On TUESDAY, the 18th February:- From STONECUTTERS in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards commencing at 7 p.m., and finishing at 11 p.m.

On THURSDAY, the 20th February:- From LYEMUN F.C. in a North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards commencing at 7 p.m., and finishing at 11 p.m.

On FRIDAY, the 21st February:- From STONECUTTERS in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards commencing at 7 p.m., and finishing at 11 p.m.

On TUESDAY, the 25th February:- From LYEMUN F.C. in a North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards commencing at 7 p.m., and finishing at 11 p.m.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd March:- From STONECUTTERS in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards commencing at 7 p.m., and finishing at 11 p.m.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks, and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges. BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N., Harbour Master, &c. Hongkong, 25th January, 1908. 261

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MEE CHUN (美珍) Firm of No. 48, DES VOUX ROAD WEST, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, have on the 13th day of November, 1907, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARK:



in the name of the said Mee Chun Firm who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof. The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods viz: Tea in Class 42.

A facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the said Mee Chun Firm.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1908. GOLDING & HARLOW, Solicitors for the Applicants, 10 Queen's Road Central. 262

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:-

Epitomes of the Week's News. Leading Articles. The West River. A Case for the Hogue. More Settlement. Tats and L'Ague. Hongkong Legislative Council. Finance Committee. A Notable Lecture. Correspondence. "Christian Science." Re-Sitting Bye-Laws. Evolution of Hongkong. Hongkong Sanitary Board. Ellis Kadonnie Chinese School Society. Bellies Public School. Queen's College Prize Distribution. Diocesan School Prize Distribution. Supreme Court. Companies.

The Hongkong Land Reclamation Company, Limited. West Point Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited. Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd. Comm. clal. Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash. Copies can be posted from the Office to subscribers, including postage 34 cents each, or 31 Cents for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage \$2. Single copies, 10 Cents. Hongkong, 24th January, 1908.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED. A N. ACCOUNTANT, European Pro- fessed. Apply stating experience &c. to Box 423, Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 25th January, 1908. 259

TO LET. GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRATA, Ken- nedy Town. Apply to HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 25th January, 1908. 260

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE. THE interest and responsibility of Mr. HEINRICH CONSTANTIN EDUARD MEYER in our Firms ceased by mutual consent on the 31st December, 1907. MYER & CO. Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, 24th January, 1908. 255

NOTICE. ME. CHARLES SASSOON GUBRAY has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong and China from the 1st January, 1908. E. D. SASSOON & CO. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. 249

WANTED.

POSITION in Mercantile Firm by Young Man just out from Home. Perfect knowledge of English and German; good knowledge of French and general routine of Office Work. Apply to Box 223, Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. 250

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE. THE Post of COMPRADORE to the above Club, becomes vacant on the 31st March, 1908. Applications to fill the same will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st January, 1908. G. H. GRACE, Secretary. Hongkong, 9th January, 1908. 172

INTIMATIONS

SCOTCH CONCERT (in aid of the Building Fund of Union Church) TO BE HELD IN THE THEATRE ROYAL, TONIGHT (SATURDAY), 25th JANUARY, 1908, (Anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns), at 9 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel M. S. RICH and the Officers of the 2nd "Queens Own" Cameron Highlanders the Band and others of the Regiment will assist, in addition to leading local musicians. Booking now open at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd. Price \$2.00. Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 214

RACE BOOKS, 1908.

LEATHER COVERED ... \$2.00 Each CLOTH COVERED ... 1.75 PAPER COVERS ... 50 May be had from NORONHA & CO., Printers to the Hongkong Jockey Club. KELLY & WALSH, LD., W. BREWER & CO. Hongkong, 21st January, 1908. 238

SCOTTISH MASONIC QUADRILLE ASSOCIATION. A REGALIA DANCE will be held in the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, the 7th of February. Dispensation to wear Regalia for English and Scotch Masons has been received from the District Grand Masters. No invitations to this Dance will be issued after the fifth day of February.

A launch will leave the Star Ferry Wharf at 2 A.M. to convey Kowloon residents back. JOHN J. BLAKE, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. 252

IF YOU REQUIRE ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS POSTCARD PAINTING BOOKS. STAMP, BIRTHDAY and POSTCARD ARTISTS. Mechanical Animals, Art Relief Novelty.

POSTAGE STAMPS in Bags, Packets, Sets, &c. &c. AND All other Philatelic Goods. CALL AT— GRACA & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor. Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 119

TRANSLATED NOVELS (some illustrated, Actresses' Photos; catalogue free, or with sample, 24d. (letter postage)).—A DE SAILLE, 20, Rue de la Michodière, Paris. 1284

BEKANNTMACHUNG. DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlich-Deutschen Konsulats in Kanton wurden während des Jahres 1908 durch den Ostasiatischen Lloyd und die "Hongkong Daily Press" erfolgt. KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT. Kanton, den 31. Dezember 1907. 2030

BEKANNTMACHUNG. DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hohlo werden im Jahr 1908 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgt. Der KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSUL, H. VON VABOHMIN, Pakhoi, den 12. Dezember 1907. 1891

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLIO-CHINESE CALENDAR 日曆英中 年十五 FROM 1st JANUARY, 1864 to 31st DECEMBER, 1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE 76th CYCLE TO THE 50th YEAR OF THE 76th CYCLE THAT IS THE 3rd YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 39th YEAR OF KWONG SU.

ON SALE. A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG For Demand Drafts of London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail, also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 35 Years From 1874 to 1908. Price: \$2. Cash. On sale at the "Daily Press" Office, or Local Bookellers.

ON SALE. THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1908, at 11.15 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 27th January to TUESDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary. Hongkong, 15th January, 1908. 268

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1908, at 11.30 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

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PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th January to TUESDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD., General Agents for the WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED. Hongkong, 10th January, 1908. 183

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD. THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, 8, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, 1908, at 1.15 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907, and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907, and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907, and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th January to TUESDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, 10th January, 1908. 184

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AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 25th January, 1908, at 12 o'clock Noon, at No. 7, PEDDER'S RH, THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE FURNITURE, THEREIN CONTAINED.

Comprising—SILK and FLUSH COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUIT, TEAKWOOD OVERMANTLES with Bevelled Glass, a quantity of CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE, BRONZE BUSTS, ENGRAVINGS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, MARBLE TOP SIDEBOARD with Bevelled Glass, DINNER WAGGONS, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, DOUBLES and SINGLE WARE, TOP BUREAU with Bevelled Glass, MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS, ELECTRIC FANS, CHANDELIERS, &c., &c., &c.

Also A number of SILVER CANDLESTICKS, TRAYS, FLOWER HOLDERS, ORNAMENTS, COMBINATION IRON SAFE, AND ONE POLYPHON-CONCERTO and One SEMI-GRAND PIANO by Steinway & Sons, New York and Hamburg, with extra 3-KEY NOTES and PIANO to match (all in First Class of Condition). Catalogue will be issued. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 17th January, 1908. 213

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of January, 1908, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of One Lot of CROWN LAND on the South of and adjoining Island No. 1509, Coastal Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years commencing from 16th October, 1899, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

240

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

By Direction of the REGISTRAR OF THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH, Government Auctioneers, have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1908, at 12 o'clock Noon at their Auction Room No. 3, Des Vaux Road Central, IN ONE LOT, the Leasehold Properties known and Registered in the Land Office of Island No. 342 and the Remaining Portion of Island Lot No. 342 with the premises thereon known as Nos. 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 and 29 SHELLEY STREET.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Registrar of the Supreme Court and from the Auctioneers. DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 231

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING. "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS. SINGON & CO., Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry, Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents, 35 & 37, Ring Loong Street, (1st Street West of Central Market), Telephone No. 515.

TYPEWRITER.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STAMEN	TO	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 25th Jan.	See Special of Call.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SCOOTRA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. W. E. Hickey	About 29th Jan.	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP	SUNDA	About 29th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NUBIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. F. J. Fox	About 2nd Febr.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

R. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR	STAMEN	TO	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"YINGHONG"	On 26th Jan., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, MANILA, ZAMBANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"HUPH" and "LUCROW"	On 28th Jan., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, MANILA, ZAMBANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"TEAN"	On 28th Jan., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, MANILA, ZAMBANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"CHINGTU"	On 31st Jan., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, MANILA, ZAMBANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"SHAOSHING"	On 1st Febr., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, MANILA, ZAMBANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"SUNGKIANG"	On 8th Febr., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, MANILA, ZAMBANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"TAMING"	On 8th Febr., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, MANILA, ZAMBANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"YOHOW"	On 8th Febr., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, MANILA, ZAMBANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"KIUKIANG"	On 11th Febr., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, MANILA, ZAMBANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH	"KAIKONG"	On 15th Febr., 4 P.M.	

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unvalued Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other A. Italian Ports.

REDUCTION SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight, Passage, apply to—
HONGKONG, 25th January, 1908.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STAMEN	TO	REMARKS
TAMUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"JOSEPH MARU"	SUNDAY, 26th Jan., at 9 A.M.	

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amiships. Unvalued Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STAMEN	DATE OF SAILING
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, and KOBE	"CATHAY"	On 13th February

For Further Particulars, apply to

MELOHRS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1908.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STAMEN	TO	REMARKS
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"ZIETEN"	Wedday, 29th Jan., at Noon.	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST"	About Wednesday 29th January.	
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Thursday, 30th Jan., at Noon.	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	About Friday, 7th February.	
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BOENBO"	Middle of Feb.	

For further Particulars apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOHRS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1908.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAV. CO. LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STAMEN	TO	REMARKS
SINGAPORE & SOUTHERN	"ONSANG"	Saturday, 25th Jan., 3 P.M.	
TSINGTAU & CHEFOO	"CHEONGSHING"	Saturday, 25th Jan., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CHOYKANG"	Monday, 27th Jan., 4 P.M.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 28th Jan., 4 P.M.	
MANILA	"KUMSANG"	Friday, 31st Jan., 8 P.M.	
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 31st Jan., 4 P.M.	

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL.

A Special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our Sailings to Manila these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Port, Chefoo, and Tientsin.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 25th January, 1908.

THOS. COOK & SON,

ESTABLISHED 1841.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

TICKETS ISSUED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE COLLECTED, SHIPPED and FORWARDED at LOWEST RATES.

FOREIGN MONIES EXCHANGED.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED.

Full information on Application.

Head Office for the Far East: 16, DE WOUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office: 14, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

SHACKELL'S

"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.

PRINTING INK MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1781.

HEAD OFFICE: 5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI.CODE WORD: "DOCK."
A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code C.
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length 714
Width of Entrance on Top 964
Width of Entrance on Bottom 884
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 844

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length 523
Length on Blocks 513
Width of Entrance on Top 88
Width of Entrance on Bottom 77
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 61

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length 371 feet
Length on Blocks 361
Width of Entrance on Top 53
Width of Entrance on Bottom 53
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000
TONS.

THE WORKS are well equipped with
LATEST PLANTS and APPLI-
ANCES to undertake BUILDING or
REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and
BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL
WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is
always kept on hand.

THE COMPANY has the powerful steam-
"OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.)
specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES
equipped with necessary gear, always ready
for service.

Short Notice.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "OCEANIC".

COMPAGNIES DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London
or Havre ex "Medoc" and "Cordouan"
from the "Medoc" and "Cordouan" in
connection with the "Medoc" and "Cordouan"
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risks into the
HONGKONG and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before NOON, TO-DAY, requesting it to be
landed here.

Hills of Lading will be re-transported by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after
MONDAY, the 27th inst., at NOON, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 27th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. MILLET,
Agent.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1908.

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SHIPPING IN PORT.

STAMEN.

AMARA, British str., 1,658, C. J. Matlock, 18th
January—Shimonoseki 11th Jan., Coal—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

AMIGO, German str., 822, N. J. Baltzer, 18th
January—Hohow 16th January, General—
Jensen & Co.

ANGHIM, German str., 1,001, C. Kumpel, 18th
January—Bangkok 12th January, Rice—
Butterfield & Swire.

ARADIA, British str., 3,514, A. L. Valentini,
23rd January—Yokohama and Shanghai
21st January, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

ARLAK MARU, Japanese str., 2,987, T. Ota,
5th January—Moji 30th December, Coal—
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CHANGKOW, British str., 1,303, H. E. Walker,
1st January—Chinkiang 28th December,
General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHASZTOR, British str., 2,592, W. G. Thomas,
27th December—Barry 5th Nov., Coal—
Naval Store Officer.

CHONGKING, British str., 1,256, F. Wheeler,
20th January—Chongking 15th Jan.,
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHIRRI, British str., 1,176, J. Warrack, 18th
January—Haiphong Jan. 13th, & Hohow
15th, Rice and General—Butterfield &
Swire.

CHILDA, Norwegian str., 1,102, H. Nielsen,
20th Jan.—Bangkok Jan. 11th, via Swatow
13th, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DAKOTA, British str., 2,582, Ross, 16th Jan.—
San Francisco 18th Dec., Kerosine Oil—
Standard Oil Co.

DEWENT, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 21st
Jan.—Saigon 17th Jan., Rice—China
Empire, British str., 2,843, P. T. Holmes, 20th
January—Kobe 15th January, General—
Gibb, Livingston & Co.

EMPRESA DE JAPAN, British str., 3,039, H.
Pybus, 22nd Jan.—13th January—Vancouver,
C. 24th Dec.—via Japan Ports and
Shanghai 11th Jan., Mail and General—
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

HATIAN, British str., 1,153, J. S. Roach, 15th
January—Haiphong Jan. 12th, Amoy 13th,
& Swatow 14th, General—Douglas, LaPrall
& Co.

HILARY, German str., 1,350, H. Ucker, 22nd
Jan.—Macao 13th Jan., General—Jara-
China Japan Line.

HIVICROW, British str., 1,811, E. Forsyth, 11th
January—Haiphong 9th Jan., General—
Butterfield & Swire.

JESBRO, British str., 3,113, G. H. Thomson,
22nd January—Yokohama 5th January,
General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

JOSEPH MARU, Japanese str., 702, H. S. Smith,
21st Jan., General—China Shosen Kaisha.

KUMSANG, British str., 2,073, E. J. Butler, 22nd
Jan.—Calcutta and Singapore 10th Jan.,
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LUCROW, British str., 1,216, Baddley, 2nd
January—Wenhaw 15th Jan., General—
Butterfield & Swire.

MATHILDE, German str., 831, A. P. Uderup,
23rd January—Haiphong and Hohow 21st
January, Rice and Pigs—Jensen & Co.

MONTAGRO, British str., 6,163, S. Robinson,
10th January—Vancouver 13th Dec. via
Japan Ports and Shanghai 6th January,
General—Canada Pacific Railway Co.

NORD, Norwegian str., 730, G. H. Haveland, 14th
January—Bangkok and Aiping 7th Jan.,
Salt and Rice—Aagaard Thoresen & Co.

ONSANG, British str., 1,787, R. Cox, 17th Jan.—
Java 5th Jan., Sugar—Jardine, Matheson
& Co.

OVID, British str., 2,656, Cubitt, 18th January
—Moji 12th January, Coal—Bradley & Co.

PERSIA, British str., 2,744, A. Dixon, 11th Jan.—
San Francisco 7th Dec. & Portland, Or.,
15th Dec.—C. & P. S. N. Co.

PITANULOK, German str., 1,267, D. Reimers,
22nd Jan.—Bangkok Jan. 11th, via Swatow
1st, General—Butterfield & Swire.

PRINZ WALDEMAR, German str., 1,737, W. V.
Sander, 15th January—Sydney 18th Dec.
and Manila 12th Jan., General—Melchers
& Co.

SAMSEN, German str., 998, F. Schmetz, 17th
January—Bangkok 6th Jan., General—
Butterfield & Swire.

SIXTA, German str., 992, Dealer, 5th January
—Singapore 28th Dec., General—Siemssen
& Co.

SIBERIA, American str., 5,655, A. Zander, 21st
January—San Francisco 24th Dec., via
Ports and Shanghai 19th Jan., Mail and
General—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

SINGAM, British str., 1,046, F. Jamieson, 20th
January—Haiphong and Hohow 19th Jan.,
Rice and Line Stock—Butterfield & Swire.

STANDARD, Norwegian str., 884, H. N. Bull,
18th January—Cebu and Philippine Island
8th Jan., Ballast—Wall-m & Co.

STANAN, British str., 1,780, W. D. Welsh,
19th Jan.—Hong Kong 17th January, Coal—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,218, R. Stephen, 22nd
January—Shanghai 19th Jan., General—
Chinese.

TAIWAN, British str., 1,042, J. A. Martin, 20th
January—Fan Rang Bay 16th Jan., Salt
—Chinese.

WUHU, British str., 1,227, J. Cogswell, 20th Jan.—
Wuhu and Chinkiang 16th Jan., General—
Butterfield & Swire.

YINGOW, British str., 1,234, W. Frazier,
18th Jan.—Chinkiang 18th Jan.,
General—Butterfield & Swire.

ZAPITO, British str., 1,639, R. Hodgkin, 20th
January—Manila 17th January, General—
Sheehan, Tomes & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ELIPES, British 4-masted bark, 2,993, L. D.
Vasco, 24th August—New York 1st May,
Cape Oil—Standard Oil Co.

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WM. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1907.

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Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

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ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
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MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND
JAPAN STATION.

AUSTRIAN.

Kaiser Franz Josef I. Austrian cruiser, 4,309,
Capt. Ferdinand Hübner, Northern Waters
Division.

Alouette, river gunboat, Lieut. Millet, Cochin-
China.

Argus, gunboat, 135 tons—guns, 500 h.p.,
Lieut. Jeannel, Canton.

Caronde, gunboat, Lieut. Korohai, Saigon.
Dédoude, gunboat 645 tons, 10 guns, 1,000 h.p.,
Lieut. Comdr. L'Est, Haiphong.

D'Entrecasteaux, French cruiser, 6,000, Capt.
Tracou, Shanghai.

Estargoon, submarine, Saigon.

